

THE PRISONER'S SKIRT.

A Sensational Report About Dr. B. B. Mahanoke.

HIS NEW FURNITURE SOLD.

Warden Wright Tells Why McPhilly is Confined in His Cell.

NO WORK FOR 125 OF THE CONVICTS

George Schwebel Anxious to Testify About the Pen Hospital.

INSPECTOR KELLY TALKS SOME MORE

The report that Dr. B. B. Mahanoke, the suspended hospital steward of the Riverside Penitentiary, had "skipped the town," was extensively circulated in the lower end of Allegheny last evening. It was stated that he had sold the furniture he purchased a few months ago to furnish a house when he was married, and had not been seen since noon.

A reporter for this paper called at his late residence, and inquired for the doctor, but was told that he was not in, and could not be seen. The fact that the house was occupied by another family seemed to corroborate, to a certain extent, the report. The new inmate said: "I cannot, for certain reasons, say anything about the doctor," and the door was quietly closed.

Warden Wright was then seen regarding the report, and said:

"The doctor has not left the town, and has not sold his furniture. He has given up his house, however, because the landlord raised the rent from \$10 to \$20 per month, and he sold the carpets to the new tenant. The piano was not sold, because he did not own it. It was leased by him, and will be returned to the owner."

IN THE HOUSE THEN.

"The doctor retained two rooms in the house, which he is now occupying, and will remain there until he can secure other quarters. He has not left the town, and I believe he is at home now."

In order to prove his statement and show that he was not deceived, the warden called for Keeper Gerst and told him to call the doctor. The keeper had not been gone more than ten minutes, when the doctor entered the room and demanded information as to why his slumbers had been disturbed. The warden informed him of the report that was being circulated that he had left town, and the doctor said:

"This is the fifteenth time I have heard the report, but I have paid no attention to it. I have been bothered all evening by persons calling at my house and asking whether I had 'skipped the town.' I have no occasion to skip, and instructed the person who answered the rings at the door to tell to say that I was not at home. I do not propose to leave the town until I am fully vindicated of the charges against me. I have rented a house in another part of the city and that is the reason I sold the carpet and made preparations to move."

The doctor was very indignant over the rumor that he was frightened or proposed to leave the town.

Warden Wright was present during the interview, and said there was no danger of the doctor leaving until after the investigation closed.

TO QUIT IT FOR GOOD.

When the doctor retired the warden said he had told him (the doctor) would soon engage in business, and intended to leave the penitentiary, as the position did not suit him.

The warden was asked why McPhilly was kept under surveillance and not permitted to leave his cell, and said:

"He is not closely guarded, but is kept in his cell because we have nothing for him to do. There are about 125 men in the prison who are idle, and all are kept in their cells. We are not making any effort to prevent McPhilly from collecting evidence to prove his charges. I do not look on him as the prosecutor in this case, but merely as a witness."

"McPhilly was ill last July with rheumatism, and the doctor was absent. Dr. A. J. Ourt, of the State Board of Public Charities, happened to be in the prison at that time and he volunteered to describe for McPhilly. After examining him, he had him removed to the hospital and administered some medicine that cured him. He was sick again in September."

"To-day McPhilly asked me the name of the doctor who had prescribed for him in July, and I told him. I do not know what he intends to make of this information. McPhilly will not be hampered in any way in the prosecution of this case."

HE WANTS TO TESTIFY.

Another Ex-Convict Seeks a Chance at the Pen Hospital—He Liked the Doctor and Warden, Though.

George Schwebel, better known as "Dad," of 45 Pike street, Allegheny, requests publication of the statement that he can throw light on the hospital department of the penitentiary under Dr. Mahanoke's regime. But he says nothing that he can tell will reflect upon either the doctor or the higher management, for he was treated very kindly by both Mahanoke and the warden. However, for some of the keepers he has unpleasant recollections which, he thinks, might have a bearing upon the cruelty charges now pending.

"I have," Schwebel says, "seen prisoners, who were in a measure of authority over their fellows, very cruel to men in the hospital, and that without the doctor's orders. I once suffered a great hardship myself in this way. On Friday, December 9, 1896, I went into the hospital with hemorrhoids from the lungs. I was very bad. About three weeks afterward or two days before New Year's, Dr. Mahanoke told me I must go back to the block. I told him I wasn't a well man yet, when he replied that he knew it, but he couldn't help that, as a new statement was about to be sent to Harrisburg, and the hospital must be kept full of patients. 'But I'll have you back in a few days,' said the doctor, and he gave me a Christmas present in the form of a plaster for my chest."

"He did his best to keep his word; but I was compelled by the foreman to work at injurious labor when I wasn't fit, and so I had another hemorrhage, and finally had to stay in the hospital about a year."

"Sam Golden was ordered out of the hospital at the same time and under the almost same distressing conditions as I, and he died in the spring of early summer following. I wish they would let me testify to-morrow. I can tell some of them several things that they don't know. I am a basket maker, and work at my trade in Allegheny."

INSPECTOR KELLY TALKS.

He Says the Matter Will be Submitted to the Board's Counsel.

George A. Kelly, President of the Board of Inspectors of the Riverside Penitentiary, said yesterday that the suspension of Dr. Mahanoke was not due to the recognition of his guilt by the board, but he thought this was the proper course to pursue until the investigation is concluded. In regard to the statement that he would have Miller arrested if he came near the hearing, Mr. Kelly said he did not say so.

He also said that the limitation of McPhilly's witness was not to check him off, but to get through with the investigation as soon as possible. In regard to what will be done after all the testimony is heard he said, they would submit the matter to the counsel of the prison board. "If he deems it sufficient we will proceed to law and have the courts settle what the punishment shall be."

COLDEST BY 4 DEGREES.

The Winter's Worst Day in the Line of a Low-Spirited Mercury—The Warm End of a Wave Beginning at 48 Below.

Yesterday was the coldest day this winter, by 40, the thermometer registering 80 above at 9:30 A. M., the lowest point previous to that being in December, when 120 above was reached. Between 4 and 5 P. M., it was 160 above, going down again to 110 at 8 P. M.

Sergeant Stewart, of the Signal Bureau, stated last night that the minimum would probably be reached this morning, when the temperature would probably go up with the same ratio, insuring cold weather two or three days at the least, with a prospect that it may linger longer.

The cold wave (for such it is), started in Manitoba, the thermometer registering 480 below at that point Tuesday and 340 below yesterday. From Pittsburgh it will curve to the East until it reaches the coast, when it will probably take another turn north.

Sergeant Stewart stated to a Dispatch reporter last night that it did not depend so much on the severity of the cold wave as the time that it struck a given point, to produce a low temperature. The present cold wave, which added to the natural low temperature at that hour, produced a lower temperature than it would have reached Pittsburgh in the afternoon when the area of high pressure was at its highest during the day.

Texas and the surrounding territory, according to the charts, has been having very cold weather, and it would seem strange, indeed, if Pittsburgh could get her ice supply from Texas.

As usual, the natural gas supply was short in some parts of the city yesterday; but, in most instances, an increased supply was obtained last evening.

The lakes in Allegheny Park were frozen over solid last evening, the young folk of the two cities taking advantage of the opportunity to the utmost.

MASONS' BANQUET.

The Veterans of the Order Feast and Enjoy Life for a Few Hours.

The veteran Masons of Western Pennsylvania held their annual election and third annual banquet at the St. Charles Hotel last evening.

At the business meeting the following named officers for the year were elected: Samuel Harper, President; Vice Presidents, William Lupton, Warden Wright and Lee S. Smith; Secretary, William Lytle; Treasurer, Joseph Eichman.

About 75 guests, many ladies, sat down at the banquet. An elegant menu had been prepared, and this part of the programme was certainly appreciated. The company was partially broken up at 11 o'clock by the ladies, who lived in nearby towns and were forced to catch late trains.

Prof. Slack, the retiring president, opened the intellectual part of the feast by singing a song. He was heartily applauded. The balance of the time, up to a late hour, was spent in listening to witty and entertaining speeches. Samuel Harper delivered a eulogy on the "Dead of the Order."

Two members of the organization died since the last banquet was held. To Lee S. Smith was given the delicate task of speaking for the "Ladies," and he handled his subject tenderly and with care. Mr. Paulman, to his effect, Mr. J. B. Stevenson discussed the "Province of Veteran Masonry." A number of others made short addresses. Mr. A. Y. Lee then entertained the guests with one of his famous chaff talks.

TRACTION WATCHMEN NEEDED

To Prevent Further Accidents on the Citizens' Traction Line.

"It seems strange to me that the Citizens' Traction Company doesn't place a watchman at the corner of Penn avenue and Seventh street, after the accident to Mr. Yates has shown them of its necessity," said a prominent citizen to a DISPATCH reporter last night. "I have seen the cars slip around the corner many a time without hearing the gong, after they left the other corner until they were right onto one, and, indeed, it is wonderful that there have not been more accidents at that point."

"I don't blame the gripmen altogether. They have been very careful, and the levelers, and as the corners are so close together, they do not have a chance to properly give warning before they shoot around into sight. 'If gripmen are compelled to have watchmen, and the cable roads are trying to compete with them on time, they should take the same precautions. On this score they could take good advice from the Citizens' Traction Company, and at least it might save them heavy damages in the future."

HE WILL BE BROUGHT BACK.

The Bunko Shark Very Certain to be Extradited.

Detective John R. Murphy, of Allegheny, who has charge of the Lemon bunko case, yesterday received a letter from the Canadian authorities, relative to the extradition of Frank Aldrich, who is in prison in Windsor.

The man is charged with robbery, and the papers that are necessary to have him brought back to this country will have to be signed by the Governor of the State and forwarded to the British Minister at Washington through the Secretary of State. It is believed that the bunko stealer will be brought back.

IT STILL HANGS FIRE.

President Marvin Says the Buildings May Not Be Finished.

"Yes, we mean to open the exposition in September," said Mr. S. S. Marvin yesterday to a DISPATCH reporter, "but whether we shall be able to do so is another question. We want \$60,000 yet, and unless we have that amount of money, the buildings cannot be finished by that time."

"Of course we shall do our best toward it, and I hope the people will come forward and maintain the enthusiasm exhibited a few weeks ago."

No More Rate Wars. President Charles of the Pittsburgh and Western road said yesterday that the day of ruinous rate cutting is past. The stockholders will not allow it, and the positions of managers depend on their ability to make dividends.

An Old Man Missing. John Reese, aged 84 years, is missing from his home in Chartiers township. He is subject to weakness of the brain, and is supposed to have wandered off somewhere.

WE EAT IT AT TIMES.

What Do You Think of Plaster of Paris as a Blood Purifier?

OR CORN HUSKS HOTLY SEASONED

With Black Pepper as a Condiment Yields a Queer Melange.

SOMETHING AS TO THIS GIFT SYSTEM

It is generally supposed that a majority of people of these United States are so much in love with the almighty dollar that they are disposed to pardon the man who knows how to make it without work—in fact, to elevate him into a sort of a hero—because of his "sharpness," is a man to be sort of looked upon in fact, we have heard submitted to drink bogus whiskey, bogus beer, watered milk, etc., that the inspection of these things is by many regarded as an impertinent interference with private rights.

Glucose masquerades as sugar-cane juice, and terra alba is well known to play an important part in the make-up of several articles of consumption, though as a nation we are not known as clay eaters. In fact, the only serious and general objection yet offered to adulteration is in the matter of bull butter, and in this case the animus against it is mainly that it knocks the grangers out. It is admitted that the only valid objection against the sale of oleomargarine is that people sell it for what it is not, for men of scientific knowledge have pronounced a good article superior, as far as health is concerned, to the vegetable oil product. It is only where it is sold as genuine cow butter and at double price that it is a harmful object. We have drawn the line at oleo and counterfeit money, mainly for pocket reasons.

THE GIFT BUSINESS.

A suit was tried before Judge Stone, in Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, which made a decided sensation, so far as the audience could reach the facts presented.

In the latter part of the year 1885 George B. Kelly, an East End grocer, brought a bill of goods amounting to \$40 or \$45 from Edward S. Gillis & Co. Kelly sold \$6 or \$7 worth of the goods, and then, according to his testimony, discovered that they had adulterated and asked the company to take the remainder back, tendering the money for the amount sold. He was sued for the bill, and Gillis & Co. got judgment before an alderman, when Kelly appealed.

Kelly testified yesterday that he had stipulated with the agent of E. Gillis & Co. that the goods were to be up to the commercial standard as to purity, as the adulteration meant commercially pure, but that spices adulterated 25 per cent would not be considered commercially pure.

After selling some \$6 or \$7 worth of the goods he had notified the firm of the adulteration. It was also developed from his testimony that the firm gave to purchasers of a bill of that size a music box valued at \$40, while the bill was less than \$30, explaining that this was done in lieu of advertising. During the year 1885 Kelly gave such a music box to two persons, and in each case samples of the alleged goods were submitted to a chemist, who found them far from pure.

OF GUARANTEED PURITY.

John A. Harbaugh, President of the Grocers' Protective Association, testified that he heard the conversation in the plaintiff's store, and that Kelly particularly dwelt on the quality of the spices to be delivered by defendant, and that the salesman guaranteed purity, and that the music box was given as a inducement to purchasers. Mr. Harbaugh said there was no commercially pure mustard, that it had to be adulterated before it could be used, and in this sense limited adulteration meant commercially pure, but that spices adulterated 25 per cent would not be considered commercially pure.

Mrs. Kelly, wife of the plaintiff, testified that she was present at the conversation between her husband and Kelly regarding the purchase of spices, and had heard the defendant guarantee the quality of their spices, or at least that they could be deemed pure. She also testified that the order was given on the assurance that the goods would be of a marketable quality. She believed the conversation took place on the early part of December.

Henry J. Williams, chemist, testified that he analyzed some packages for the purpose of testing whether they were up to the standard of purity. The plaintiffs insisted on Mr. Williams' analysis being made as a chemist, and he stated that he had studied chemistry for 10 years, and of that time had been a teacher of it two years in a Massachusetts college, and for two years had been chief chemist of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory Company. This record was ruled sufficient, and the examination began, and afforded considerable merriment at times.

THE QUANTITY OR PROPORTION.

The witness said the alleged cream of tartar contained 73 1/2 per cent of sulphate of lime, a very useful article of commerce, generally known as gypsum. From it plaster of Paris is made. The uses of which are legion, and without it the Italian artists would be unable to disseminate a taste for the aesthetic. Gypsum is also an excellent fertilizer. Mr. Williams said he had analyzed the sample of tartar, and he thought it had too much acid in it for health. A healthy person might stand 73 1/2 per cent of it in his baking powder, but that proportion of cream of tartar, used medicinally, is regarded as excessive. In the sample exhibited, Mr. Williams said there didn't appear to be more than 60 per cent of cream of tartar. The ground black pepper contained, but little pepper, according to the samples exhibited. Rather more than 30 per cent was composed of corn husks, ground rice and cocoa shell. Witness stated that the sample of ground ginger was adulterated to an extent ranging from 25 to 40 per cent, and that it appeared to be mainly composed of ground rice and spent ginger, or ginger from which the virtue had been extracted, as tanbark is after it has been used. There was nothing specially deleterious in this adulteration, it was simply a cheat, the furnishing of an article which was not what it was represented to be. As to the ground cloves, there was no evidence of adulteration, the goods were simply of inferior quality.

On cross-examination witness said the packages had been sent to him for analysis by the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory. He stated that he had not carried the analysis further than to get at general results.

STORY OF THE PLAINTIFFS.

P. W. Miller, who sold the goods to Kelly, testified that he was a sub-agent working for his brother. After telling the story of the music box, he said he had simply guaranteed the goods to give satisfaction. During the conversation he had asked Kelly if he thought there were any pure spices on the market. Witness testified that he had sold Kelly the same kind of goods before, except as to the cream of tartar, did not sell the goods as absolutely pure.

On cross-examination witness stated that he had only guaranteed the goods to give satisfaction. As far as he knew, Gillis & Co. prepared their own goods.

T. L. Miller, the principal agent, testified that complaint had come from Kelly in February following the transaction, and had informed him that if he shipped the cream of tartar back another drum would be sent in its place. He had not heard of complaint as to the rest of the goods, nor of any from the rest of the neighborhood.

QUALITY AND A MUSIC BOX.

At this point counsel for plaintiffs proposed to show that Kelly had been willing to take the goods originally, regarding the present of the music box as an equivalent for any shortcoming in quality, but Judge Stone refused to entertain the proposition, remarking that if a man bought a pair of pants guaranteed to be of a certain standard as to quality, the gift of a pair of suspenders did not relieve the seller from the guarantee.

Mr. Miller having stated that Kelly had admitted at the hearing before the Aldermen that he had heard that a drum of cream of tartar was at the depot awaiting removal, Kelly was recalled and flatly contradicted the statement.

The jury was out when court adjourned. It is comforting to know from the chemist's testimony that we will not fill our stomachs with plaster of Paris by using "cream of tartar" 73 1/2 per cent gypsum, as it must undergo a process before it becomes plaster of Paris and the stomach does not perform that kind of work.

THEIR TENDER PLAIN.

Coal Dealers Cuss the Past Weather and Hope the Present Will Last.

Since the advent of natural gas the coal men have not done a booming local business, anyhow; but the unparalleled open winter has been too much for their even temper.

They have been hopping mad, and the big cut in their reduced volume of business is not viewed with the perfect sangfroid of the untried.

"Give us cold or heat, one or the other," said a recently disgruntled but cheering-up dealer yesterday; "but confound the luke-warm weather we have been having. Our calculations have been completely upset. One day the air is keen and raw, and it makes us shiver, and the next day people are on the streets, basking in the sunlight, and talking about the warmth of the season."

"You know a business man's success depends on a forecast. Reasoning by analogy, there is always cold weather in the winter, and we prepare for it by laying in a supply of coal. Now we have had the cold and can't get rid of it, unless the cold snap lasts. People who do buy it don't need it for long, and that is what touches us on a tender point. Well, we have been balanced, and one man must lose so that another can gain, I suppose."

GAS IN CALIFORNIA.

A Pittsburgh Geologist to Examine it and Establish a Plant.

Mr. Charles A. Ashburner, the eminent geologist of the Fuel Gas and Electric Engineering Company, went on a mission to California last night, and will in all probability not return for over a month.

OUR SCALE ONLY 69.

A Slight Reduction for Western Pennsylvania Coal Miners.

THEY AND THE OPERATORS AGREE.

After a Hitch and the Barring of K. of L. Delegates Entirely.

GLASS IS GETTING A GOOD SEND-OFF

As there is more legislation for Pittsburgh and vicinity in the coal miners and operators' convention, in Indianapolis, than for any other region, and as we have more miners and operators represented there, the following telegram from headquarters last night will be of special local interest industriously.

Two organizations strove for the mastery in the national meeting of miners to-day. One was the Progressive Union, composed of members of the old Federation and of many K. of L. organizations. The other was a weak representation of Knights from the Miners' District 135, K. of L. The former was represented by 40 delegates; the latter by 7. There were several hundred other miners and operators present.

The first business was to dispose of the contested seats. The seven members of D. A. 135 were ruled out. Progressive Union delegates having shown to the satisfaction of the majority to represent the districts adequately from which the Knights came.

The convention was finally organized with representatives from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. There are no West Virginia (Kanawha district) or Illinois representatives here. This makes the situation somewhat embarrassing. In neither of these districts do the operators recognize the right of the miners to their coal at prices below the association's schedule. They therefore rule the market to anything but a reasonable labor. They cannot be induced to enter the association and live up to the schedule adopted by it.

The operators in the association claim, therefore, that the schedule should be reduced so that they can get their coal at a reasonable price. During the morning proceedings John McBride, President of the Progressive Union, replied that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced.

The convention was finally organized with representatives from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. There are no West Virginia (Kanawha district) or Illinois representatives here. This makes the situation somewhat embarrassing. In neither of these districts do the operators recognize the right of the miners to their coal at prices below the association's schedule. They therefore rule the market to anything but a reasonable labor. They cannot be induced to enter the association and live up to the schedule adopted by it.

The operators in the association claim, therefore, that the schedule should be reduced so that they can get their coal at a reasonable price. During the morning proceedings John McBride, President of the Progressive Union, replied that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced.

The convention was finally organized with representatives from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. There are no West Virginia (Kanawha district) or Illinois representatives here. This makes the situation somewhat embarrassing. In neither of these districts do the operators recognize the right of the miners to their coal at prices below the association's schedule. They therefore rule the market to anything but a reasonable labor. They cannot be induced to enter the association and live up to the schedule adopted by it.

The operators in the association claim, therefore, that the schedule should be reduced so that they can get their coal at a reasonable price. During the morning proceedings John McBride, President of the Progressive Union, replied that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced.

The convention was finally organized with representatives from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. There are no West Virginia (Kanawha district) or Illinois representatives here. This makes the situation somewhat embarrassing. In neither of these districts do the operators recognize the right of the miners to their coal at prices below the association's schedule. They therefore rule the market to anything but a reasonable labor. They cannot be induced to enter the association and live up to the schedule adopted by it.

The operators in the association claim, therefore, that the schedule should be reduced so that they can get their coal at a reasonable price. During the morning proceedings John McBride, President of the Progressive Union, replied that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced.

The convention was finally organized with representatives from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. There are no West Virginia (Kanawha district) or Illinois representatives here. This makes the situation somewhat embarrassing. In neither of these districts do the operators recognize the right of the miners to their coal at prices below the association's schedule. They therefore rule the market to anything but a reasonable labor. They cannot be induced to enter the association and live up to the schedule adopted by it.

The operators in the association claim, therefore, that the schedule should be reduced so that they can get their coal at a reasonable price. During the morning proceedings John McBride, President of the Progressive Union, replied that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced.

The convention was finally organized with representatives from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. There are no West Virginia (Kanawha district) or Illinois representatives here. This makes the situation somewhat embarrassing. In neither of these districts do the operators recognize the right of the miners to their coal at prices below the association's schedule. They therefore rule the market to anything but a reasonable labor. They cannot be induced to enter the association and live up to the schedule adopted by it.

The operators in the association claim, therefore, that the schedule should be reduced so that they can get their coal at a reasonable price. During the morning proceedings John McBride, President of the Progressive Union, replied that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced.

The convention was finally organized with representatives from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. There are no West Virginia (Kanawha district) or Illinois representatives here. This makes the situation somewhat embarrassing. In neither of these districts do the operators recognize the right of the miners to their coal at prices below the association's schedule. They therefore rule the market to anything but a reasonable labor. They cannot be induced to enter the association and live up to the schedule adopted by it.

The operators in the association claim, therefore, that the schedule should be reduced so that they can get their coal at a reasonable price. During the morning proceedings John McBride, President of the Progressive Union, replied that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced.

The convention was finally organized with representatives from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. There are no West Virginia (Kanawha district) or Illinois representatives here. This makes the situation somewhat embarrassing. In neither of these districts do the operators recognize the right of the miners to their coal at prices below the association's schedule. They therefore rule the market to anything but a reasonable labor. They cannot be induced to enter the association and live up to the schedule adopted by it.

The operators in the association claim, therefore, that the schedule should be reduced so that they can get their coal at a reasonable price. During the morning proceedings John McBride, President of the Progressive Union, replied that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced.

The convention was finally organized with representatives from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. There are no West Virginia (Kanawha district) or Illinois representatives here. This makes the situation somewhat embarrassing. In neither of these districts do the operators recognize the right of the miners to their coal at prices below the association's schedule. They therefore rule the market to anything but a reasonable labor. They cannot be induced to enter the association and live up to the schedule adopted by it.

The operators in the association claim, therefore, that the schedule should be reduced so that they can get their coal at a reasonable price. During the morning proceedings John McBride, President of the Progressive Union, replied that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced.

The convention was finally organized with representatives from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. There are no West Virginia (Kanawha district) or Illinois representatives here. This makes the situation somewhat embarrassing. In neither of these districts do the operators recognize the right of the miners to their coal at prices below the association's schedule. They therefore rule the market to anything but a reasonable labor. They cannot be induced to enter the association and live up to the schedule adopted by it.

The operators in the association claim, therefore, that the schedule should be reduced so that they can get their coal at a reasonable price. During the morning proceedings John McBride, President of the Progressive Union, replied that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced.

The convention was finally organized with representatives from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. There are no West Virginia (Kanawha district) or Illinois representatives here. This makes the situation somewhat embarrassing. In neither of these districts do the operators recognize the right of the miners to their coal at prices below the association's schedule. They therefore rule the market to anything but a reasonable labor. They cannot be induced to enter the association and live up to the schedule adopted by it.

The operators in the association claim, therefore, that the schedule should be reduced so that they can get their coal at a reasonable price. During the morning proceedings John McBride, President of the Progressive Union, replied that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced.

The convention was finally organized with representatives from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. There are no West Virginia (Kanawha district) or Illinois representatives here. This makes the situation somewhat embarrassing. In neither of these districts do the operators recognize the right of the miners to their coal at prices below the association's schedule. They therefore rule the market to anything but a reasonable labor. They cannot be induced to enter the association and live up to the schedule adopted by it.

The operators in the association claim, therefore, that the schedule should be reduced so that they can get their coal at a reasonable price. During the morning proceedings John McBride, President of the Progressive Union, replied that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced.

The convention was finally organized with representatives from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. There are no West Virginia (Kanawha district) or Illinois representatives here. This makes the situation somewhat embarrassing. In neither of these districts do the operators recognize the right of the miners to their coal at prices below the association's schedule. They therefore rule the market to anything but a reasonable labor. They cannot be induced to enter the association and live up to the schedule adopted by it.

The operators in the association claim, therefore, that the schedule should be reduced so that they can get their coal at a reasonable price. During the morning proceedings John McBride, President of the Progressive Union, replied that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced. He said that the schedule was not to be reduced.

WE EAT IT AT TIMES.

What Do You Think of Plaster of Paris as a Blood Purifier?

OR CORN HUSKS HOTLY SEASONED

With Black Pepper as a Condiment Yields a Queer Melange.

SOMETHING AS TO THIS GIFT SYSTEM

It is generally supposed that a majority of people of these United States are so much in love with the almighty dollar that they are disposed to pardon the man who knows how to make it without work—in fact, to elevate him into a sort of a hero—because of his "sharpness," is a man to be sort of looked upon in fact, we have heard submitted to drink bogus whiskey, bogus beer, watered milk, etc., that the inspection of these things is by many regarded as an impertinent interference with private rights.

Glucose masquerades as sugar-cane juice, and terra alba is well known to play an important part in the make-up of several articles of consumption, though as a nation we are not known as clay eaters. In fact, the only serious and general objection yet offered to adulteration is in the matter of bull butter, and in this case the animus against it is mainly that it knocks the grangers out. It is admitted that the only valid objection against the sale of oleomargarine is that people sell it for what it is not, for men of scientific knowledge have pronounced a good article superior, as far as health is concerned, to the vegetable oil product. It is only where it is sold as genuine cow butter and at double price that it is a harmful object. We have drawn the line at oleo and counterfeit money, mainly for pocket reasons.

THE GIFT BUSINESS.